# Keeping it green: an integrated pest management approach to hemlock woolly adelgid







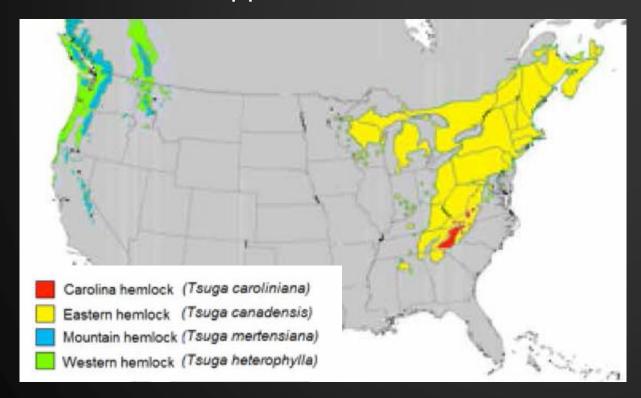


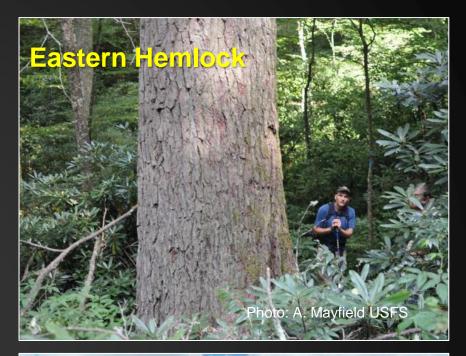
Bud Mayfield USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station

SRS Science in Practice Webinar Series: 6 October 2021

## Eastern and Carolina Hemlock Tsuga canadensis, Tsuga caroliniana

- Eastern: Long-lived, shade tolerant, "foundation species", unique riparian communities
- Carolina: Ridges, rocky outcroppings, very narrow distribution in S. Appalachians



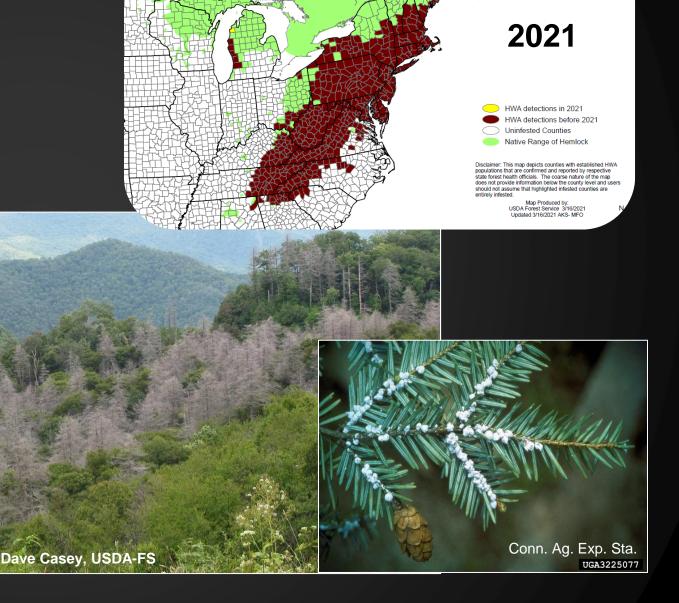




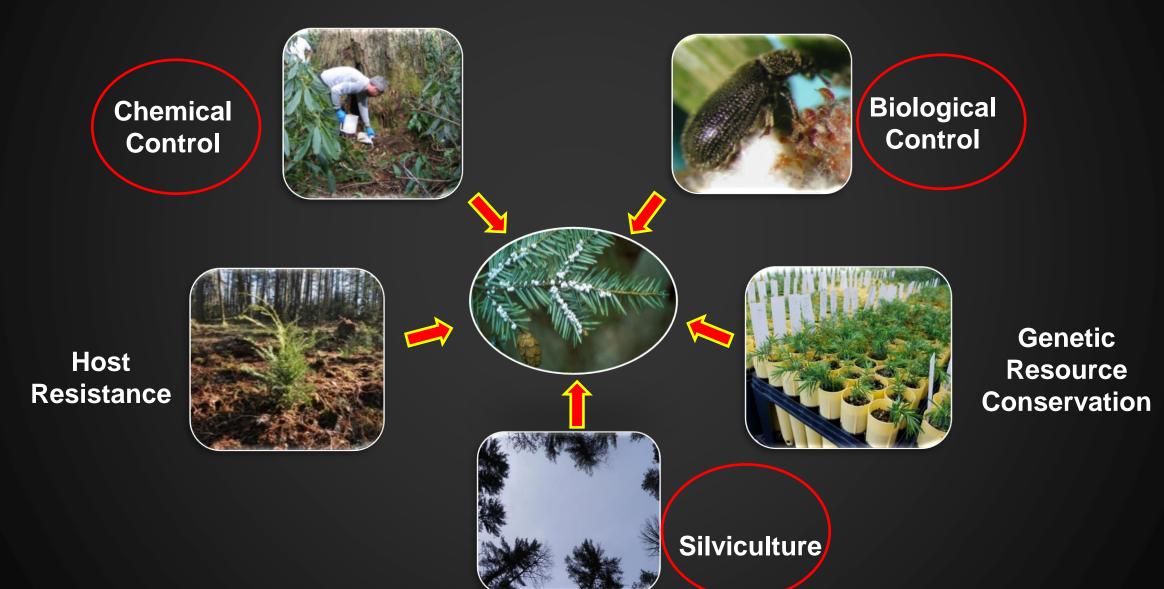
#### Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

Adelges tsugae

- Native to Asia and western North Am.
- Introduced to eastern U.S. from Japan
- Two asexual generations per year
- Mortality and loss of ecological function



## Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Toolbox: Integrated Pest Management



#### **Chemical Control**

- Effective, short-term protection for individual trees
- Focus: systemic neonicotinoids
  - Imidacloprid (5-7 yrs)
  - Dinotefuran (1-2 yrs)
- Applied tree-by-tree
  - to soil, trunk
- Important to conserving hemlock
- Impractical on forest-wide scale
- Environmental and economic limitations









Figure 6. Common delivery methods of treating hemlock trees with imidacloprid. (a) soil drench; (b) soil injection; (c) tablet formulation, and (d) stem injection. (Credits: a,b. Great Smoky Mountains National Park Resource Management, USDI National Park Service, Bugwood.org; c. Elizabeth McCarty, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org; d. N. Schneeberger, USDA Forest Service)

### **Biological Control**

- Laricobius nigrinus
  - Native to PNW, 1st released 2003, widely established Emphasis on field insectaries and redistribution
- Laricobius osakensis
  - Native to Japan, 1<sup>st</sup> released 2012, establishing
- Laricobius Impact Studies<sup>1,2</sup>
  - Substantial predation on HWA <u>winter</u> HWA generation
  - Spring HWA populations rebound rapidly
  - Need for effective late spring/summer predator
- Silver flies from PNW (Leucopis spp.)
  - Active research & release; no documented establish. yet











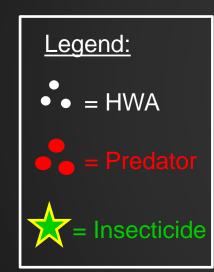


<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Jubb et al. 2020 Biol. Con. 143:104180,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Crandall et al. 2020 Biol. Con. 145:104264

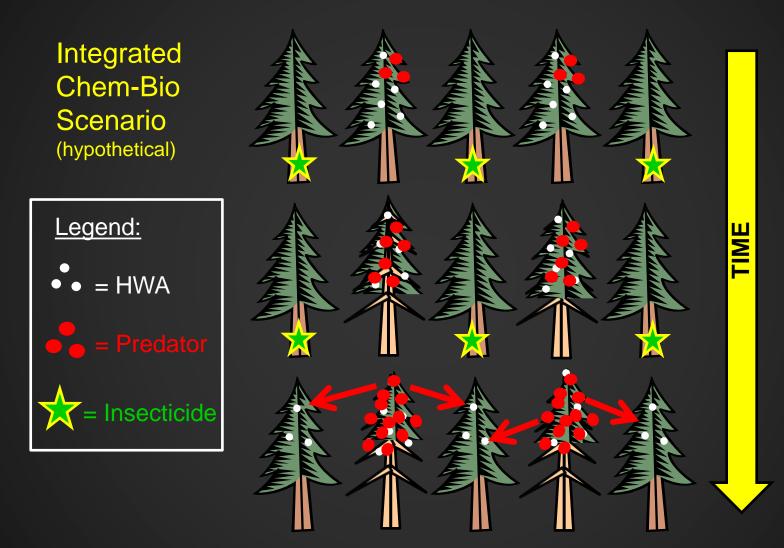
Integrated Chem-Bio Scenario (hypothetical)





TIME

## Can Chemical and Biological Control be Integrated?





#### Publication FHAAST-2018-04

https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/59529



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TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrating Chemical and Biological Control of the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid:

#### A Resource Manager's Guide



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FHAAST-2018-04 January 2020

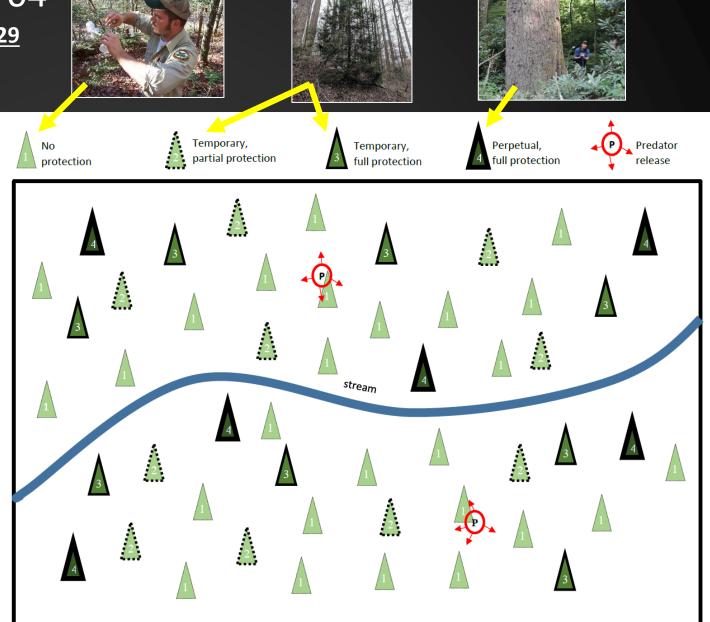
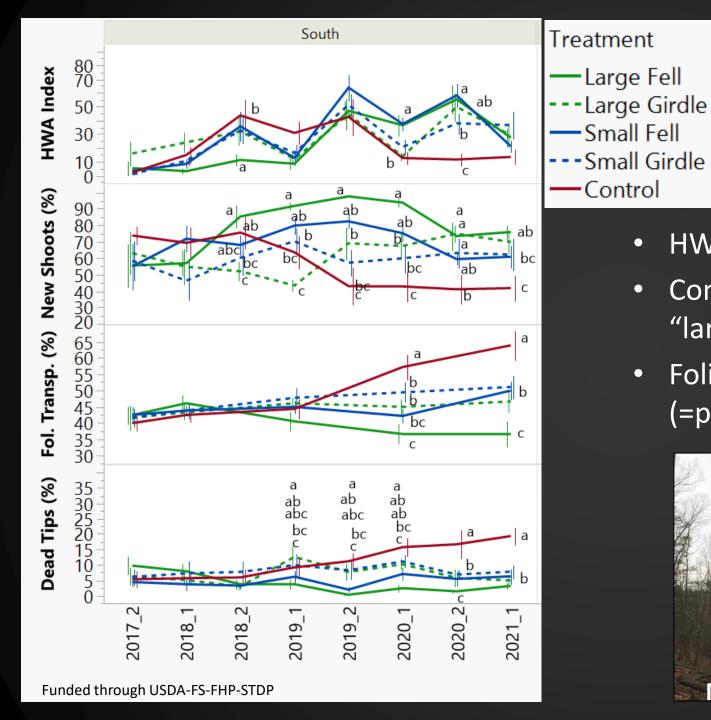


Fig. 3. Large Fell Extend radius Extend radius tree ht.

## **Silviculture**





## Hemlock Target Tree Release Study

A. Mayfield and R. Jetton (unpublished data)

- HWA density variable over time
- Consistently more new shoot growth in "large fell" gap vs. no gap
- Foliage transparency and branch dieback (=poor crown) increased in no gap plots



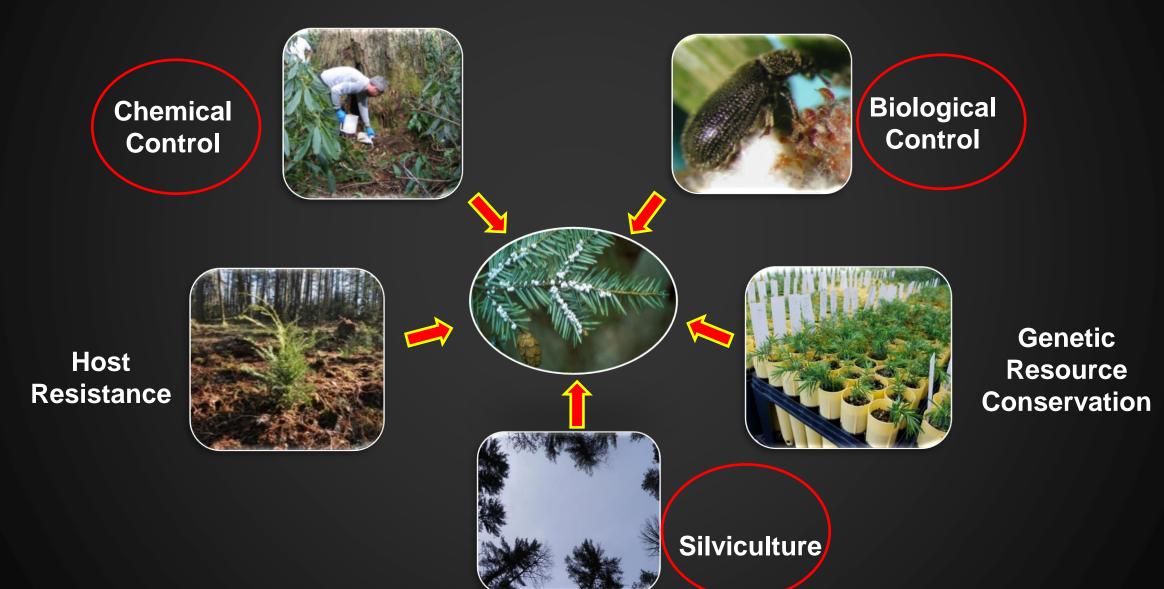








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